SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #23 – Solutions | ForumIAS

Q.1) After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?
1. The territories called 'Santhal Parganas' were created.
2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. It was after the Santhal Revolt (1855-56) that the Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5,500 square miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum. The British hoped that by creating a new territory for the Santhals and imposing some special laws within it, the Santhals could be conciliated.
Statement 2 is correct. After the rebellion was suppressed, **the British passed the Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1876 which prohibit the transfer of Santhal owned land to a non-Santhal.**
Source) UPSC 2018

Q.2) With reference to the Deccan Riots of 1870s, consider the following statements:
1. Reduction in cotton prices after the end of American Civil War was a reason for these riots.
2. The riots were preceded by a social boycott movement against the money lenders.
3. The riots resulted into the enactment of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
In the year 1874, Maharashtra's peasants began a revolution against rising agrarian distress.
Statement 1 is correct: The American Civil War of 1861 created a boom in the demand for cotton from India as the war disrupted the cotton trade from America to England. But the cotton demand and its price slashed **due to end of the American Civil War**. All of sudden the tax burden had increased to 50 percent by the government, farmers plunged into economic depression. This meant just one thing for them – increased borrowing from money lenders and more debt.
Statement 2 is correct: In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in **a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the "outsider" moneylenders.** The ryots refused to buy from their shops. No peasant would cultivate their fields. The barbers, washermen, shoemakers would not serve them. This social boycott spread rapidly to the villages of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. **Soon the social boycott was transformed into agrarian riots** with systematic attacks on the moneylenders' houses and shops. The debt bonds and deeds were seized and publicly burnt.

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Statement 3 is correct: The Government succeeded in repressing the movement. **As a conciliatory measure, the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879.** This spared the farmers from being arrested on grounds of unpaid dues and provided them with financial relief.
Source: The Deccan Riots of 1875 (livehistoryindia.com)
A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.3) With reference to the position of Indian National Congress (INC) on British India's foreign policy, consider the following statements:
1. INC supported the British during World War I in return for Britain's promise of granting dominion status to India.
2. INC supported the annexation of Burma by the British on account of the rising threat of Russian invasion.
3. INC did not favour the Britain's proposal to partition Palestine.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 3 only

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The pursuance of a foreign policy, guided by interest of British imperialism, often led to India's conflicts. Later INC took major decisions which guided the British India's foreign policy.
Statement 1 is incorrect: The British made no promises of granting dominion status. The Indian National Congress (INC) supported the British Indian Government during **World War I in the belief that Britain would apply the same principles of democracy** for which they were supposed to be fighting.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian National Congress **(INC) condemned the annexation of Burma in 1885** by the British. This stand was mainly the manifestation of Asia-consciousness by the Indian nationalists and the INC.
Statement 3 is correct: Jews facing a threat from Nazi Germany tried to carve out their own homeland in Palestine with British support. **In 1937 the INC protested against the British proposal to partition Palestine and assured the Arabs of the solidarity of the Indian people.**
Source: Bipin Chandra: Chapter - The development of a Nationalist foreign policy

Q.4) With reference to the Asiatic Society of Bombay, consider the following statements:
1. It was established by Sir William Jones.
2. It was intended to disseminate knowledge of oriental learning in India.
3. Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra was the first president of this society.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) None of the above

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Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Asiatic society of Bombay was established by **Sir James Mackintosh** in **1804**. He was influenced by Sir William Jones who established Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784.

Statement 2 is correct: The Asiatic Society of Mumbai forms part of the network of institutions created by the British to generate, systematize and **disseminate knowledge of India and Orient**: a vast and cumulative body of information, **learning and knowledge** which became constituted into the field of Indology.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Raja Rajendralal Mitra was the first president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, not Asiatic Society of Bombay. He was one of the major activists of the Bengal renaissance.

Source: https://asiaticsociety.org.in/index.php/about-us/history-asiatic

Q.5) Consider the following statements with reference to the Cyber Surakshith Bharat:

1. It is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
2. Under the initiative, training sessions for technical officials from the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territories are conducted.
3. It aims to educate and protect all citizens against digital financial frauds.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Cyber Surakshith Bharat initiative was conceptualized with the mission to spread awareness about cyber-crime and build capacities of Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT officials, across all government departments.

Statement 1 is correct: The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity) has launched the Cyber Surakshith Bharat initiative in association with National e-Governance Division (NeGO) and industry partners.

Statement 2 is correct: Cyber Surakshith Bharat aims to ensure awareness about cybercrime and adequate safety measures for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT staff across all government departments. **Cyber Surakshith Bharat conducts training sessions for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and technical officials from the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territories,** Public Sector Banks, Public Sector Units, Defence Forces, Defence PSUs and technical arms of the Air Force, Army and the Navy.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The objective of the Cyber Surakshit Bharat programme is to educate & enable the Chief Information Security Officers (CISO) & broader IT community to address the challenges of cyber security (and not all citizens).

1) Create awareness on the emerging landscape of cyber threats
2) Provide in-depth understanding on key activities, new initiatives, challenges and related solutions
3) Applicable frameworks, guidelines & policies related to the subject
4) Share best practices to learn from success & failures

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5) Provide key inputs to take informed decision on Cyber Security related issues in their respective functional area.

Source:
https://www.meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Cyber%20Surakshit%20Bharat%20Brochure.pdf
https://www.microsoft.com/en-in/about/cybersecurity-surakshit-bharat.aspx

Q.6) With reference to the Poligars Rebellion (1795-1805), consider the following statements:
1. Poligars were local chiefs who provided military services in the Vijayanagar Empire.
2. The First rebellion of poligars was led by Kattabomman Nayakan.
3. The Third poligar rebellion was the against the prevalent feudal system.
4. The Poligar system was later replaced by the Zamindari system.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 4 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The poligars of Tamil Nadu, Malabar and coastal Andhra revolted against the colonial rule in the late 18th and the early 19th century.

Statement 1 is correct. Poligars were **independent local chiefs** who were descendants of the hunter-gatherers of the forests who had **acquired military skills** and local political leadership in the military service of the **Vijayanagar Empire.**

Statement 2 is correct. The first Poligar rebellion, which is also known as First Poligar War, occurred from 1795-1799 in Tirunelveli region (in modern Tamil Nadu). This first phase of poligar rebellion was led by **Kattabomman Nayak (Veerapandi Kattabomman), who was in charge of Panchalankurichi.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Poligar Rebellion took place in **three phases. The first Poligar rebellion,** also known as **First Poligar War,** was the **result of oppressive taxation system under the British.**

The Second Poligar Rebellion occurred between 1800-01 after the **poligars imprisoned in the fort** of Palayamkottai were able to escape. **The third phase** was between **1803 to 1805** where the poligars of North Arcot rose in rebellion when they were **deprived of their right to collect Kaval** fees. Whereas it was the **Palamau Uprising in 1800-02** which occurred under leadership of Bukhan Singh that was against the **agrarian landlordism and feudal system.**

Statement 4 is correct. The **poligari system** had evolved with the extension of **Vijayanagar rule** into Tamil Nadu. Each poligar was the holder of a **territory or palayam (usually consisting of a few villages),** granted to him in return for military service and tribute. The suppression of the poligar rebellions of 1799 and 1800-1801 resulted in the liquidation of the influence of the chieftains. Under the terms of the **Carnatic Treaty (31 July, 1801),** the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu. The poligari system, which had flourished for two and a half centuries, came to a violent end and the Company **introduced a Zamindari system in its place.**

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/73853/1/Unit-2.pdf
https://tamilnation.org/heritage/kattabomman.htm
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Q.7) Consider the following options:
1. There was wide use of lofty pillars.
2. It was derived from ancient Rome.
3. It had extensive use of Geometrical structures.
The above features best describe which of the following architectural styles introduced by British in India?
a) Indo-Saracenic Style
b) Neo-Gothic style
c) Neo-Classical style
d) Victorian Style

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Option a is incorrect: Indo-Saracenic. "Indo" was shorthand for Hindu and "Saracen" was a term Europeans used to designate Muslim. The inspiration for this style was mediaeval buildings in India with their **domes, chhatris, jalis and arches.** By integrating Indian and European styles in public architecture the British wanted to prove that they were legitimate rulers of India.
Option b is incorrect: A neo-Gothic, characterised by high-pitched roofs, pointed arches and detailed decoration. The Gothic style had its roots in buildings, especially churches, built in northern Europe during the mediaeval period.
Option c is correct: Neo-classical or the new classical. Its characteristics included construction of **geometrical structures** fronted with **lofty pillars.** It was **derived from** a style that was originally typical of buildings in **ancient Rome**, and was subsequently revived, re-adapted and made popular during the European Renaissance. It was considered particularly appropriate for the British Empire in India.
Option d is incorrect: Victorian Style refers not to a particular style but to an era—the reign of Queen Victoria over the United Kingdom of Great Britain from 1837 to 1901. **Victorian architecture originated in England** and still largely defines the architecture of its cities and towns.
Source: 12th NCERT volume 3: Colonial cities

Q.8) In the context of 19th century India, which of the following is a characteristic of social life in cities?
a) Ready acceptance of women working outside home.
b) Very low gap in the incomes between rich and poor.
c) Increase in number of educated middle class people.
d) Rigid adherence to the traditional social customs and practices by all.

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
For the Indian population, the new cities were bewildering places where life seemed always in a flux. The cities of 19th century had following characteristics:
Option a is incorrect: Cities offered new opportunities for women. But many people resented these attempts to change traditional patriarchal norms. Even reformers who supported women's education saw women primarily as mothers and wives, and **wanted them to remain within the enclosed spaces**

of the household. For a long time, women who moved out of the household into public spaces remained the objects of social censure.

Option b is incorrect: For the Indian population, the **new cities** were bewildering places where life seemed always in a flux. There was a **dramatic contrast between extreme wealth and poverty.**

Option c is correct: Within the cities new social groups were formed and the old identities of people were no longer important. All classes of people were **migrating to the big cities**. There was an increasing demand for **clerks, teachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers and accountants.** As a result, the **middle classes increased.**

Option d is incorrect: As educated people, they could put forward their opinions on society and government in newspapers, journals and public meetings**. A new public sphere of debate and discussion emerged. Social customs, norms and practices came to be questioned.**

Source: 12th NCERT volume 3: Colonial cities

Q.9) With reference to Puran Chand Joshi, one of the great Indian freedom fighters, consider the following statements:

1. He was one of the early leaders of communist movement in India.
2. He helped found the Indian People's Theatre Association.
3. He was one of the suspects arrested in Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
4. He remained the general secretary of Congress Socialist Party (CSP) from 1935 to 1947.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 Only
b) 2 and 3 Only
c) 3 and 4 Only
d) 1 and 4 Only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: **Puran Chand Joshi** was one of the early leaders of **communist movement** in India along with passionate persons like S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Sohan Singh Joshi etc. In the period of late 1920s, the communist movement was on rise, which saw the crystallisation of various communist groups.

Statement 2 is correct: P.C. Joshi played an instrumental role in the launch of the Communist party weekly, National Front, which he edited, and helped found the Indian People's Theatre Association (I.P.T.A) in 1942.

Statement 3 is incorrect: PC Joshi was one of the suspects arrested in **Meerut Conspiracy Case** (not in Kanpur Conspiracy Case). In March 1929, the government arrested 31 communist leaders included Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange and S.V. Ghate who were suspects and involved in Meerut Conspiracy Case. And, P.C. Joshi was one of the 31 arrested suspects and he was at the age of 22 year during that time.

Statement 4 is incorrect: **Puran Chand Joshi** was one of the important leaders of Communist Movement. As a result, he also became the **general secretary of the undivided Communist Party (**not Congress Socialist Party**) Of India from 1935 to 1947.**

Source: https://www.jnu.ac.in/sss/archive
https://mayday.leftword.com/catalog/product/view/id/21517/s/correspondence-between-mahatma-gandhi-and-puran-chand-joshi/
Spectrum, Rajiv Ahir, Peasant Movement 1857-1947

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Q.10) Consider the following statements with reference to the Potassium Iodide (KI) tablets or Anti-Radiation pills:
1. These pills contain non-radioactive iodine.
2. These can help block absorption and concentration of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland.
3. These pills reverses and removes all or any damage done by radiation to the thyroid gland.
4. The pills are recommended for the people under 40 years of age, including pregnant and breastfeeding women.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Potassium iodide (KI) tablets, or anti-radiation pills provide some protection in cases of radiation exposure.
Statement 1 is correct: Potassium iodide (KI) tablets or anti-radiation pills contain non-radioactive iodine. Potassium iodide (KI) is a type of iodine that is not radioactive and can be used to help block one type of radioactive material, radioactive iodine from being absorbed by the thyroid.
Statement 2 is correct: Anti-radiation pills can help block absorption, and subsequent concentration, of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland. After a radiation leak, radioactive iodine floats through the air and then contaminates food, water and soil. According to world health organization radioactive iodine deposited during external exposure can be removed using warm water and soap.
Statement 3 is incorrect: Anti-radiation pills contains so much non-radioactive iodine; the thyroid becomes full and cannot absorb any more iodine either stable or radioactive for the next 24 hours. **But Anti-radiation pills are used as preventive measure only and cannot reverse any damage done by radiation to the thyroid gland.** Once thyroid gland absorbs radioactive iodine, those exposed are at a high risk of developing thyroid cancer.
Statement 4 is correct: Anti-radiation pills do not provide 100% protection. The effectiveness of Anti-radiation pill depends on how much radioactive iodine gets into the body and how quickly it is absorbed in the body. **Also, the Anti-radiation pills are not meant for everybody. They are recommended for people under 40 years of age. Pregnant and breastfeeding women are also advised to take them.** While it can protect the thyroid against radioactive iodine, it cannot protect other organs against radiation contamination.
Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-health/anti-radiation-pills-nuclear-emergency-zaporizhzhia-ukraine-explained-8122949/
https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/emergencies/ki.htm

Q.11) The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reason for this is normally traced to which of the following provisions?
a) Making Zamindar's position stronger *Vis-a-Vis* the Ryot
b) Making East India Company an overlord of Zamindars

c) Making judicial system more efficient
d) None of the (a), (b) and (c) above

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The reforms of Cornwallis had increased the litigation after the introduction of the land settlement system. T**he main reason for this was the removal of Court Fee** and now everybody could drag anybody to the courts. **The extension to the right of appeal was also one of the reasons.** Lawyers were to prescribe their fees and ordinary people could sue the Indian government servants if they committed mistakes.
Source: UPSC 2011

Q.12) Which of the following were the impact of British rule on tribals in India?
1. The authority of the tribal chiefs was increased as they were allowed to make and enforce their own laws.
2. The practice of shifting cultivation by tribals was replaced by land settlements with definite land rights.
3. All the tribals were disallowed from practicing jhum cultivation in reserve forests marked by Britishers in India.
4. Tribal trade increased many times due to growing demand of silk in European markets.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Tribal population was spread all over India and most of them occupied wild tracts, hilly and forested areas, away from more civilized centres. Tribals had preserved their near isolation and way of life until the British administration and policies made inroads into their territories.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under British rule, tribal chiefs had to pay tribute to the British, and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British. They **lost the authority** they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions. **They lost much of their administrative power** and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India. Whereas, before the arrivals of British, they enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and had the right to administer and control their territories.

Statement 2 is correct: Britishers wanted tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators as they were uncomfortable with shifting cultivators' groups who moved freely and did not have a fixed home. **Settled peasants were easier to control and administer** than people who were always on the move. The British also **wanted a regular revenue source** for the state. So, they introduced land settlements in which they defined the **rights of each individual** to that land, and fixed the revenue demand for the state.

Statement 3 is incorrect: British introduced the forest laws and declared that **all forests as state property**. Some forests were classified as **Reserved Forests** for they **produced timber** which the

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British wanted. In these forests, **people were not allowed** to move freely, practise jhum cultivation, collect fruits, or hunt animals. But, in these lands British **allowed some jhum cultivators** cultivate on the condition that those who lived in the villages would have **to provide labour to the Forest Department** and look after the forests.

Statement 4 is correct: Silk production was one of the major jobs of tribals. The fine quality of Indian silk was highly valued and exports from India increased rapidly. Because of this the **trade of tribals was increased many times.** However, they didn't gain much profit due to middleman and traders as they buy their cocoons at very low price and sell them at very high price. Traders and moneylenders came heavily into the forests and wanted to buy more forest produce, offered cash loans.

Source: Chap 1-4.pmd (ncert.nic.in)

Q.13) With reference to the Bombay Millhand's Association, consider the following statements:

1. It was the first organised trade union in India.
2. It was founded by Narain Meghajee Lokhande.
3. It demanded reduction in working hours and a weekly holiday for workers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In 1890, NM Lokhande established the Bombay Millhand's Association primarily to provide a clearing house for the grievances of the mill-workers and to help in drawing public attention to them. The leaders acted as voluntary advisers to mill-workers.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Bombay Millhand's Association was a **labour association** of India. This Association was **not a trade union.** The Association had no existence as an organized body, having no membership, no funds and no rules.

The first organised Trade Union in India named as the Madras Labour Union was formed in the year 1918. Since then, a large number of unions sprang up in almost all the industrial centres of the country.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1890, **Narain Meghajee Lokhande** set up the Bombay Millhand's Association. N.M. Lokhande was a skilled worker in a textile mill in Bombay and a social reformer of the Satyashodhak Samaj.

Statement 3 is correct: Bombay Millhand's Association put forward the demands of:

1) **reduction in working hours,**
2) a weekly holiday and,
3) compensation for injuries suffered by the workers during work at the factories.

These demands were submitted to the second Factory Commission.

Knowledge Base: The Association took over the Dinabandhu (Friend of the poor), a social reform journal, and converted it into the first labour journal in India.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir – 2019 Edition - Chapter 32 - The Movement of the Working Class – P 586.
https://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/20025
https://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/70965/1/Block-2.pdf
http://labourbureau.gov.in/TU%202k2%20Chapter%201.htm#:~:text=The%20first%20organised%20Trade%20Union,organisations%20to%20protect%20their%20interests.

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Q.14) With reference to 'Santhal rebellion', consider the following statements:
1. The revolt began as a reaction against the revenue system of the British East India Company.
2. It began in the Deccan plateau region and spread in region of present-day Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.
3. Jatra Bhagat and Balram Bhagat provided leadership to the Santhal rebellion.
Which of the statement given above is/are **incorrect**?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
The Santhal Revolt took place in 1855-56. Santhals are a **tribal group concentrated in the state of Jharkhand.** This was the first peasant revolt that occurred in India. The revolt can be attributed to the introduction of the Permanent Land Settlement of 1793.
Statement 1 is correct: The rebellion of the Santhals **began as a reaction to end the revenue system of the British East India Company (BEIC**), usury practices, and the zamindari system in India. When currency was introduced because of the colonial intervention, Santhals began to rely on the moneylenders. These **moneylenders exploited them**. British turned to them for the expansion of the revenue through agriculture. Santhals agreed to clear forests to practice settled agriculture, but soon exploitation started by the British.
Statement 2 is incorrect: As the Santhals were the **agricultural people settled in Rajmahal Hills of Bihar**. The Santhal rebellion spread in present-**day region of Jharkhand and West Bengal**, Eastern India against both the British East India Company.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The rebellion is mainly led **by the four Four Brothers – Sido, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav**. In 1955, **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu**, mobilized roughly 60,000 Santhals and declared a rebellion against the East India Company. Sidhu Murmu had accumulated about ten thousand Santhals to run a parallel government during the rebellion. But the rebellion was suppressed by 1856.
Whereas, Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat led Tana Bhagat Movements among the Mundas and Oraon tribes.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.15) Consider the following statements with reference to the Thamira Barani River:
1. It originates in the Doli Gutta Hills of the Eastern Ghats.
2. It is mentioned extensively in Sangam Era literature.
3. It originates and ends in the same state.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

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The district administration of Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu is using a 'hyper local' approach called TamiraSES to restore the Thamira Barani River.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Thamiraparani river originates in the Pothigai Hills of the Western Ghats (and not eastern ghats) in Tirunelveli district. It was called the Tamraparni River in the pre-classical period, a name it lent to the island of Sri Lanka. The old Tamil name of the river is Porunai. The river supports wildlife such as the Nilgiris marten, slender loris, lion-tailed macaque, white spotted bush frog, galaxy frog, Sri Lankan Atlas moth and the great hornbill.

Statement 2 is correct: The river has historical value for the people of the state of Tamil Nadu. Besides the ecosystem services it provides, it is mentioned extensively in Sangam Era literature. A study published in 2021 found that paddy and soil discovered in an urn during an archeological excavation near the river in Thoothukudi district's Sivakalai were at least 3,200 years old.

Statement 3 is correct: The Thamiraparani river is unique in many respects. It is the only perennial river in Tamil Nadu. **The river flows through Tirunelveli and then neighboring Thoothukudi and ends in the Gulf of Mannar at Punakayil. It thus originates and ends in the same state.**

Source: https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/water/thamirabarani-govt-atree-adopt-hyper-local-approach-to-restore-one-of-south-asia-s-oldest-rivers-85134

Q.16) With reference to 'Tribal movements during British rule', consider the following pairs:

Tribal movements	**Reason**
1. Kol rebellion	Failure of British to protect them from Kuki violence
2. Bastar revolt	Recruitment of labour for World War I
3. Munda uprisings	Exploitation by forest contractors
4. Rampa revolt	Against imposition of Madras Forest Act, 1882

Which of the given above pairs are correctly matched?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Tribal movements under British rule were the most frequent, militant and violent of all movements. The mainland tribal rebellions were sparked off by a number of factors, an important one **concerned with the tribal lands or forests**.

Pair 1 is incorrect: **The Kol uprising** was a revolt of the **Adivasi Kol people of Chhota Nagpur region**, during 1829-1839 as a reaction to British Policies. The uprising was a reaction to the appointment of a political agent to the government in South Bihar and ceded districts. This resulted in many **people moving into these areas which were the lands of numerous Adivasi tribes**. Also, with the **application of new land laws**, the Kols were **exploited by outsiders** moving into the area. Whereas,

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Zeliangsong movement (1920) of Manipur happened due to failure of British in protecting them during Kuki violence. Kukis' Revolt (1917–19; Manipur) was against British policies of recruiting labour during the first World War.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The Bastar Rebellion was an Adivasi rebellion in 1910 against the British Raj led by Gunda Dhur in the princely state of Bastar in central India. The primary cause of the rebellion were **British colonial policies regarding usage of the forests**. The British colonial government had begun reserving forests, which **only allowed certain corporations to exploit forest resources**. This resulted in the **barring of tribals** from using the forests for their livelihoods, and oftentimes, the displacement of tribal villages. **Whereas, it was Kukis revolt** of 1917 of Manipur, spread out mainly against the British policies of **recruiting labour during First World War**.

Pair 3 is correct: Munda rebellion was happened in 1899-1900, in the region **south of Ranchi under Birsa Munda.** The Ulgulan was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in the period 1860-1920. The rebellion which began as a religious movement gathered political force to fight **against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures, and exploitation by money-lenders and forest contractors**. The Mundas claimed Chhotanagpur as their area in 1879. British armed forces were then deployed. Birsa was captured and imprisoned.

Pair 4 is correct: The Rampa Rebellion of 1922, also known as the Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising led by **Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency**. In 1922, Indian revolutionary Alluri Sitaram Raju led the Rampa Rebellion against the British raj for their **imposition of the 1882 Madras Forest Act,** which severely restricted the free movement of the tribal community within their own forests.

Source: Bastar Rebellion in 1910 - GeeksforGeeks

Bastar's Bhumkaal Rebellion and its Forgotten Legacy (livehistoryindia.com)

A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.17) With reference to the Congress and the Princely States, consider the following statements:

1. Congress, during its early phase, favoured non-interference in the politics of Princely states.
2. Praja Mandals were established as the local units of Congress in the Princely states.
3. Congress vehemently opposed the participation of the people of Princely states in the Quit India Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Congress policy towards the Princely states has changed through time to time.

Statement 1 is correct: The Indian National Congress had consciously distanced itself from the princes as well as from the political mobilisation in the princely states. **This strategy of non-interference continued even with the coming of spectacular mass mobilisation in the early Gandhian phase.** There were perhaps some weighty issues that were responsible for such an approach of non-interference in the politics of princely states.

Statement 2 is incorrect: During the 1910s the urban educated subjects of the princely states formed the Praja mandals or lok parishads in some states. **Till 1939, congress did not support these praja**

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mandala. Due to the impact of Non-Cooperation movement in the beginning of 1920s, praja mandals (states' people's conferences) appeared in some of the princely states. Informal relation between nationalist organisation and local praja mandals existed and paved the way for more intense mobilisation patterns in the states in subsequent phases of national movement.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Congress at its Tripuri Session (1939) passed a resolution, removing the earlier restraint on the Congress activities in the states. Now there was greater identification between the Congress and the praja mandals. As a result of this, unlike previous movements, the impact of Quit India movement was felt more uniformly in the princely states and the British Indian territories**. This time the Congress extended the call for struggle to the people of the States. The people of the States thus formally joined the struggle for Indian independence.** In addition to their demand for responsible government people of states asked the British to quit India and demanded that the States become integral parts of the Indian nation.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44317/3/Unit-19.pdf

Q.18) With reference to the Indian Factory Act of 1881, consider the following statements:

1. It completely prohibited the employment of children under 18 years of age in any industry.
2. It regulated the working hours of women labourers.
3. The law did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **first-ever demand** for regulation of the condition of workers in factories in India came from the **Lancashire textile capitalist lobby** in response to the emergence of a **competitive rival** in the Indian textile industry under conditions of cheap and unregulated labour.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indian Factory Act, 1881 classified those who aged between **7 to 12 years as children**. It primarily dealt with the problem of **child labour**. Important provisions are

1) **employment of children under 7 years of age was prohibited,**
2) **working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children**,
3) children to get four holidays in a month,
4) hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off

Statement 2 is incorrect: Th**e Indian factory act 1881 did not have provisions that regulated the working hours of women. Instead, the Indian Factory Act, 1891** fixed **maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day** with a one-and-a-half-hour interval. **However, working hours for men were left unregulated.** Also, it classified those who aged between **12 to 14 years as children** and it reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day,

Statement 3 is correct: The Indian Factory Act, 1881 **did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations** where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves. A breach of contract was a **criminal offence**, with a planter having the right to get the defaulting labourer arrested.

Source: Spectrum: Chapter-Survey of British plantations in India

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Q.19) Which of the following were the features of Peasant Movements which occurred in British India after 1857?
1. Peasant demands were largely centred around economic issues.
2. These movements mainly targeted the British Rule, and were not against the indigenous zamindars and moneylenders.
3. The peasants became aware of their legal rights and asserted them in the courts.
4. All these movements had a very wide territorial reach.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Peasant revolts have been a characteristic feature of the agrarian Indian society. Peasant rebellions after 1857 were starkly characterized by different features than the pre-mutiny peasant revolts. The main characteristics of the peasant revolt were as follows:
Statement 1 is correct: Peasants emerged as the **main force in agrarian movements**, fighting directly for their own demands. The demands were centred almost wholly on **economic issues.**
Statement 2 is incorrect: The movements were directed against the immediate enemies of the peasant–foreign planters and indigenous zamindars and moneylenders. **Colonialism was not the target of these movements.**
Statement 3 is correct: The peasants tried to educate themselves legally and took high course to legal measures. They believed in the legal route to curb the zamindars and tenants' oppressive measures. The peasants developed a **strong awareness of their legal rights and asserted them in and outside the courts.**
Statement 4 is incorrect: The peasant revolts were localized and did not leave any successors. Territorial reach was limited. There was **no continuity of struggle or long-term organisation.** The struggles were directed towards specific and limited objectives and redressal of particular grievances.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.20) With reference to Forest Rights Act, 2006, which of the following is/are the Forest rights recognised under the act?
1. Right to ownership to land farmed by tribals.
2. Right to extracting Minor Forest Produce.
3. Right to rehabilitation in case of illegal eviction.
4. Right to manage any community forest resource.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4s only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) d

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Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

The act recognizes and vest the forest rights and occupation in Forest land in forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDST) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD)who have been residing in such forests for generations.

The act identifies four types of rights:

1) **Title rights:** It gives FDST and OTFD the **right to ownership to land farmed by tribals or forest dwellers** subject to a maximum of 4 hectares. Ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family and no new lands will be granted. **(Hence, option 1 is correct)**
2) **Use rights:** The rights of the dwellers extend to **extracting Minor Forest Produce**, grazing areas, to pastoralist routes, etc. **(Hence, option 2 is correct)**
3) **Relief and development rights:** To rehabilitation in case of illegal eviction or forced displacement and to basic amenities, subject to restrictions for forest protection. **(Hence, option 3 is correct)**
4) **Forest management rights:** It includes the right to protect, regenerate or conserve or **manage any community forest resource** which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use. **(Hence, option 4 is correct)**

Source: https://tribal.nic.in/fra.aspx

Q.21) Who among the following were the founders of the "Hind Mazdoor Sabha" established in 1948?

a) B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George
b) Jayaprakash Narayan, Deen Dayal Upadhyay and M.N. Roy
c) C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu
d) Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G. Mehta

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Till independence, there was only one central trade union organization, the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) which was formed in 1920 and created lot of industrial strife. The Congress Party therefore took the initiative in forming a trade union center (INTUC). **The socialists in INTUC were dissatisfied with the functioning of INTUC and founded Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) in Howrah as a National Trade Union Centre in India.** Its founders included Basawan Singh (Sinha), **Ashok Mehta**, R.S. Ruikar, Mani Benkara, Shibnath Banerjee, **T.S. Ramanujam**, VS. Mathur**, G.G. Mehta.** Mr. R.S. Ruikar was elected president and Ashok Mehta as its General Secretary. It acted as a balancing force between the INTUC and AITUC.

Source) UPSC 2018

Q.22) With reference to 'Eka Movement', consider the following statements:

1. It was a peasant movement that erupted in regions of the United Provinces.
2. The movement was originated as an offshoot of Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. One of the objectives of the movement was the refusal to do forced labour.
4. Madari Pasi was one of the leaders of the Eka Movement.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a peasant movement which surfaced in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur during the end of 1921.
Statement 1 is correct: The Eka Movement is a peasant movement that started in Lucknow, and soon spread to **Hardoi, Unnao, and Sitapur districts (northern districts regions of the United Provinces)** and became a strong force. The movement erupted in November 1921 to last till April 1922.
Statement 2 is incorrect: The end of the **Non-cooperation movement (not CDM)** in 1922, marked the beginning of a new peasant movement in Awadh which is known as the Eka movement. Initially, the movement was supported by Indian National Congress and Khilafat leadership.
Statement 3 is correct: The meetings of the Eka or the Unity Movement involved a symbolic religious ritual in which the assembled peasants vowed that they would:
- **pay only the recorded rent but would pay it on time**;
- not leave when evicted;
- **refuse to do forced labour**;
- give no help to criminals; and
- abide by panchayat decisions.

Statement 4 is correct: The grassroot leadership of the Eka Movement came from **Madari Pasi** and other **leaders,** and many small zamindars. The leadership of Movement changed from Congress to Madari Pasi, who was not inclined to accept non-**violence**. This led the movement **losing contact with nationalist class.**
Source: Spectrum CHAPTER 31 Peasant Movements 1857–1947

Q.23) With reference to the working-class movements in India, consider the following statements:
1. The Moderates generally did not support the Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891.
2. The Congress supported the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress.
3. Dadabhai Naoroji started a newspaper 'Bharat Shramjeevi' for expressing the demands of the working class.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is correct. The early nationalists, especially the **Moderates**, believed that labour legislations would **affect the competitive edge** enjoyed by the Indian-owned industries, so they **did not support** the Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891.

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Statement 2 is correct. The All-India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920. The **Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC** and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary. The prominent Congress and swarajist leader C.R. Das presided over the third and the fourth sessions of the AITUC.
The **Gaya session of the Congress (1922) welcomed the formation of the AITUC** and a committee was formed to assist it.
Statement 3 is incorrect. Sasipada Banerji (and not Dadabhai Naoroji) started a workingmen's club and newspaper **Bharat Shramjeevi** for voicing the demands of the working class.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir - The Movement of the Working Class

Q.24) In context of 'Peasant activity in provinces during first half of 20th Century in India', which of the statements given below are correct?
1. In the Malabar region, the most popular way of meeting peasant's demand was to appeal through Judicial courts.
2. Andhra Kisan Sabha was setup as provincial ryot association for anti-Zamindari movement.
3. The Provincial Kisan Sabha of Bihar dissented with the Congress over the 'Bakasht land' issue.
4. The peasants of Punjab went on strike on the issue of resettlement of land revenue and increase of water rates.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
Statement 1 is incorrect: In the Malabar region, the peasants were mobilised mainly by the Congress Socialist Party activists. The most **popular method was the marching of jaths or peasant** groups to the landlords to get their demands accepted. One significant campaign by the peasants was in 1938 for the **amendment of the Malabar Tenancy Act,** 1929 through marching.
Statement 2 is incorrect: In Andhra region, there was decline in the prestige of zamindars after their defeat by Congressmen in elections. Many provincial ryot associations were active. Hence, **Indian peasant institute (**not Andhra Provincial Sabha**) was setup by N.G. Ranga,** in 1933. After 1936, the Congress socialists started organising the peasants. At many places, the summer schools of economics and politics were held and addressed by leaders like P.C. Joshi, Ajoy Ghosh and R.D. Bhardwaj.
Statement 3 is correct: In 1935, the Provincial Kisan Conference adopted the anti-zamindari slogan. The **Provincial Kisan Sabha developed a rift with the Congress over the 'bakasht land' issue because of an unfavourable government resolution** which was not acceptable to the sabha. Sahjanand Saraswati was joined by Karyanand Sharma, Yadunandan Sharma, Rahul Sankritayan, Panchanan Sharma, Jamun Karjiti, etc. The movement died out by August 1939.
Statement 4 is correct: The peasant activity of Punjab taken **over the issue of resettlement of land revenue in Amritsar and Lahore and increase in water rates** in canal colonies of Multan and Montgomery, Here the peasants went on a strike and were finally able to win concessions. But, the **peasant activity in Punjab was mainly concentrated** in Jullundur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur and

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Shekhupura. The Muslim tenants of **west Punjab** and the Hindu peasants of **south-eastern Punjab (today's Haryana) remained largely unaffected**.
Source: Spectrum CHAPTER 31 Peasant Movements 1857–1947

Q.25) The WEST Initiative was recently launched in which of the following context?
a) To increase English proficiency among the school going children.
b) To attract tourism from the European nations to India.
c) To strengthen India's strategic relations with the West Asian nations on the lines of Act East Policy.
d) To facilitate scientifically inclined women researchers for pursuing research in basic or applied sciences.

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
Women in Engineering, Science, and Technology (WEST), a new I-STEM (Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map) initiative called "Women in Engineering, Science, and Technology (WEST)" has been launched by Government of India in September 2022.
The WEST programme will cater to women with a STEM background and empower them to contribute to the science, technology, and innovation ecosystem.
Through the WEST initiative, I-STEM shall provide a separate platform to scientifically inclined women researchers, scientists, and technologists **for pursuing research in basic or applied sciences in frontier areas of science and engineering. (Hence, Option d is correct)**
I-STEM is a national web portal for sharing research equipment/facilities and is the umbrella under which many programmes for promoting collaborations in R&D and technological innovation among and between academia and industry, especially start-ups, are underway.
Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1857175

Q.26) With reference to Kuka Movement, consider the following statements:
1. The Movement was started by Bhagat Jawaharmal.
2. The movement emphasized on discouraging the caste system.
3. The movement propagated the concept of swadeshi and non-cooperation much before they became part of the Indian national movement.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The Namdhari Movement, is popularly known as Kuka movement was founded in 1840 in western Punjab.
Statement 1 is correct. The Kuka Movement was founded by **Bhagat Jawaharmal** also known as Sian Saheb who was later followed Baba Ram Singh who established Namdhari Sikh sect.

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Statement 2 is correct. The followers of Bhagat Jawaharmal and Baba Ram Singh emphasized on the **worship of one God** through prayer and meditation. They preached against social evils such as the **caste system**, infanticide, early marriage and barter of daughters in marriage and popularized simple and inexpensive Anand Marriage. They also emphasized on **discouraging the consumption of meat and alcohol** and drugs, permission for intermarriages, widow remarriage, and encouraging women to step out of seclusion.

Statement 3 is correct. On the political side, the Kukas wanted to remove the British and restore Sikh rule over Punjab. For this they advocated wearing hand-woven clothes and boycotting English laws and education and products. So, the concept of **Swadeshi and Non-Cooperation** were propagated by the Kukas much **before they became part of the Indian national movement i**n the early twentieth century.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/21698/1/Unit-23.pdf

SPECTRUM (CH-PEOPLE RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH BEFORE 1857)

Q.27) With reference to Ahom Revolt of 1828, consider the following statements:

1. The revolt took place after the Treaty of Yandaboo, 1826.
2. It was led by Gomdhar Konwar and Dhanjay Borgohain.
3. The revolt occurred due to extortionist land revenue policy of Britishers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Ahom Revolt took place after **the Treaty of Yandaboo, 1826,** with increased suspicions and dissatisfactions among the Ahoms since the British had promised to leave Assam after the end of the **Anglo-Burmese War (1824-26)** but rather tried to incorporate the Ahom territories in the Company's dominion.

Statement 2 is correct. The Ahom revolt was led by an Ahom Prince **Gomadhar Konwar** along with the support of **Dhanjay Borgohain and Jairam Khargharia Phukan.** Under his leadership, the rebels started advancing toward the British stronghold in Rangpur. However, the British learned about the plans of Ahom rebels and caught them off guard at Mariani.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Ahom revolt was the result of **annexation of Ahom territories** under the British Empire in 1828. It was the **Paika Rebellion that occurred in 1817** due to extortionist land revenue policy of the company that caused resentment among zamindars and peasants of Orissa.

Source: https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/district-reopsitory-detail.htm?6620

SPECTRUM (CH-PEOPLE RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH BEFORE 1857)

Q.28) Which of the following can be considered as a consequence of the arrival of European traders especially British in India?

a) Rapid increase in the share of Urban population in India.
b) Rapid economic growth of some port cities.
c) Rapid increase in the number of towns located along the rivers.
d) Rapid modernisation of traditional Industries.

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Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: After 1800, **urbanisation** in India was sluggish. All through the nineteenth century up to the first two decades of the twentieth, the proportion of the urban population to the total population in India was extremely low and had **remained stagnant**.

Option b is correct: Commercial centres such as Surat, Masulipatnam and Dhaka declined when trade shifted to other places. As the British gradually acquired political control after the Battle of Plassey in 1757, and the trade of the English East India Company expanded, **colonial port cities such as Madras, Calcutta and Bombay rapidly emerged as the new economic capitals.**

Option c is incorrect: The introduction of railways in 1853 gradually shifted economic activity away from traditional towns which were located along **old routes and rivers.** Every railway station became a collection depot for raw materials and a distribution point for imported goods. For instance, **Mirzapur on the Ganges,** which specialised in collecting cotton and cotton goods from the Deccan, **declined** when a railway link was made to Bombay. **Railway towns** like **Jamalpur, Waltair and Bareilly developed.**

Option d is incorrect: India never became a modern industrialised country, since discriminatory colonial policies limited the levels of industrial development in India. There were **only two proper industrial cities - Kanpur**, specialising in **leather**, woollen and cotton textiles, and **Jamshedpur, specialising in steel**.

Source: 12th NCERT volume 3: Colonial cities

Q.29) With reference to Lord Macaulay, consider the following statements:

1. He headed the Law Commission for codification of Indian laws.
2. His education policy attempted to educate Indian masses in western sciences through vernacular.
3. He was India's first law member of the Governor General in Council.
4. The concept of a merit based modern Civil Service in India was introduced due to his efforts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1, 3 and 4 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Lord Macaulay headed the Law Commission set up in 1833 for codification of Indian laws. As a result, a Civil Procedure Code (1859), an Indian Penal Code (1860) and a Criminal Procedure Code (1861) were prepared.

Statement 2 is *incorrect.* The Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835) was an attempt to create a system of education that educates only the upper strata of society through English (and not Indian masses). In his minute, Macaulay recommended that the limited government resources were to be **devoted to teaching of Western sciences** and literature through the **medium of English language alone**. Lord Macaulay held the view that Indian learning was inferior to European learning. The government soon made English as the medium of instruction in its schools and colleges. It opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus **neglecting mass education.**

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Statement 3 is correct. The passing of Charter Act of 1833, was led by **appointment of Lord Macaulay as India's First Law member** of the Governor General in Council. He served from 1834 to 1838.

Statement 4 is correct. Following Lord Macaulay's Report of the Select Committee of British Parliament, the concept of a **merit based modern Civil Service in India was introduced** in 1854. The Report recommended that patronage based system of East India Company should be replaced by a permanent Civil Service based on a merit based system with entry through competitive examinations. For this purpose, a Civil Service Commission was setup in 1854 in London and competitive examinations were started in 1855. Initially, the examinations for Indian Civil Service were conducted only in London. Maximum age was 23 years and minimum age was 18 years.

Source: Modern History, Spectrum, Chapter-26, Pg. 523, Chapter-30, Pg. 564-565

https://www.upsc.gov.in/sites/default/files/History%20of%20the%20Commission%20final%20%281%29_0.pdf

Q.30) With reference to Merchant Discount Rate (MDR), consider the following statements:

1. It is a fee charged from a merchant by a bank for accepting payments from customers through credit and debit cards.
2. It is not applicable to any transactions that are made to the Government of India.
3. It is not applicable on RuPay debit cards and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) systems.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

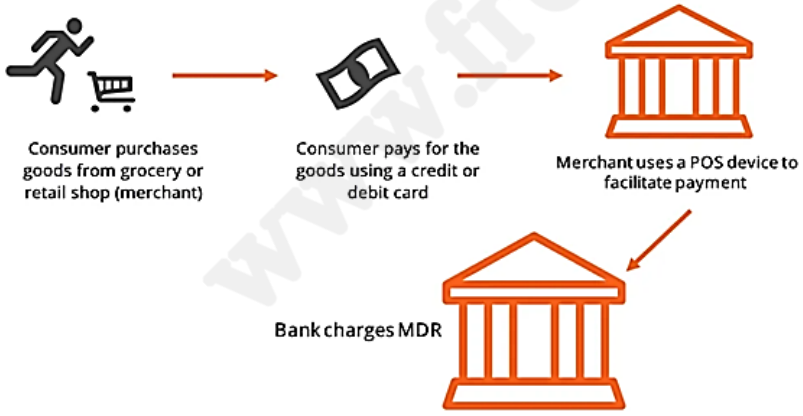
Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Recently, RBI has directed that no Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges will apply for RuPay credit card use on Unified Payments Interface (UPI) for transactions up to ₹2,000 which was before restrained to debit cards and UPI payments only.

Merchant Discount Rate also referred to as the Transaction Discount Rate or TDR.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Merchant Discount Rate, or MDR,** is the rate charged to a merchant for the payment processing of **debit and credit card transactions**. The rates are dependent on the level of business transactions being processed, the types of cards (debit or credit) used by customers, and the value of the average transaction.


Consumer purchases goods from grocery or retail shop (merchant)
Consumer pays for the goods using a credit or debit card
Merchant uses a POS device to facilitate payment
Bank charges MDR

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Statement 2 is incorrect. The Government of India (GoI) absorbs the Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges in respect of **debit card transactions** while making payments to Government of India. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will reimburse banks the MDR on debit cards used for payment of **tax and non-tax dues** to the Government of India. It doesn't cover payments made by credit cards, net banking or any other means.

Statement 3 is correct. The Reserve Bank of India attracts **zero Merchant Discount Rate** on **Unified Payments Interface (UPI) systems** and **RuPay debit card transactions** to encourage further adoption of digital payments and promotion of payment platforms that are economical and user-friendly.

Source: https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10860&Mode=0
https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/banking-finance/rbi-wants-stakeholders-feedback-on-upi-mdr/2633995/
https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/deals/merchant-discount-rate-mdr/

Q.31) Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of:
a) peasant resistance to the oppressive conduct of planters
b) its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions
c) national leaders' opposition to the cultivation of indigo
d) Government control over the planters

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Indigo (Neel) is a blue dye which comes from the Indigo plant. It was widely grown in India firstly for the East India Company and later for the British Raj. In the nineteenth century, it was one of the most profitable commodities traded in the European market often called "Blue Gold".

There was a significant increase in the Indigo production in the 18th and 19th century in Bengal and Bihar due to increasing demand and production. Though the revolts of farmers and oppressive zamindari system had some negative impact on indigo farming, **a major reason for its falling cultivation was the invention of Synthetic indigo, which made natural indigo non-profitable for farmers as well as traders.**

Source) UPSC 2020

Q.32) With reference to 'Warli Rebellion', consider the following statements:
1. The reason of revolt was poor labour wages offered by the landlords to the tribal workers.
2. Both men and women played an important role in the revolt against the Landlords.
3. The rebellion was spread across Jharkhand, Bihar and in the coastal regions of West Bengal.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

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The **Warli or Varli is an indigenous tribe** (Adivasi Bhil) **of western India**, living in mountainous as well as coastal areas along the **Maharashtra-Gujarat border**. They are small-scale cultivators and cultivate rice, pulses and vegetables. They are nature worshippers.

Statement 1 is correct: The Warli rebellion started in Zari village in 1945 of Talasari taluka of Maharashtra. They were affected **from the exploitation from the landlords and money-lenders**, nearly 5,000 indentured tribals **gathered and refused to work** on landlords' fields **until they received 12 annas a day in wages**. Their resistance sowed the first seeds of rights-based movements among the region's indigenous communities.

Statement 2 is correct: Women played an important role in the revolt and helped the men in all possible aspects. The involvement of the women was supported by the Kisan Sabha leader, Godavari Parulekar, also known as Godutai (elder sister) by the Adivasis. Women followed her and spoke at meetings about the oppression they faced and encouraged other women to join the struggle.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Warli rebellion were spread across the regions of **Thane, Nashik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra, Valsad district of Gujarat, Karnataka, Goa** and also the region of the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. It was not spread in the region of Bengal and Bihar.

Source: Home of Warli Adivasi revolt, Talasari's loyalty to the Left deepens | India News,The Indian Express

Chap 1-4.pmd (ncert.nic.in)

Q.33) With reference to the workers participation during the freedom struggle movement, consider the following statements:

1. A Railwaymen's Union was formed during the Swadeshi movement in 1906.
2. The large-scale participation of labourers in the Non-Cooperation movement gave impetus to the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress.
3. Workers did not participate in post-World War national upsurge of 1945 to 1947.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The presence of colonialism in India gave a distinctive touch to the Indian working-class movement. The Indian working class had to face two basic antagonistic forces—an imperialist political rule and economic exploitation at the hands of both foreign and native capitalist classes. Under the circumstances, inevitably, the Indian working-class movement became intertwined with the political struggle for national emancipation.

Statement 1 is correct: During the **Swadeshi movement**, many strikes were organised on the issue of rising prices and racial insult, primarily in the foreign owned companies. In July 1906, a strike of workers in the East Indian Railway, resulted in the **formation of a Railwaymen's Union**.

Statement 2 is correct: The following reasons were responsible for the **formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress:**

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(a) The heightened political activities during the Non-Cooperation movement resulted in formation of several unions in many centres. By 1920, according to an estimate there were 125 unions consisting of 250,000 members.
(b) Many people connected with labour were realising that there was a need for a central organisation of labour to coordinate the works of the trade unions all over India.
(c) The formation of the International Labour Organisation acted as a catalyst for it. It was felt that there should be a national organisation of the trade unions whose nominees could be chosen to represent the Indian labour in the ILO.
(d) Formation of the Comintern and establishment of a socialist republic in the Soviet Union gave impetus to the feelings of the workers movement.
All these developments led to the establishment of the AITUC in 1920, with Lala Lajpat Rai, the Congress President of that year, as its first president and Dewan Chaman Lall as its first general secretary.
Statement 3 is incorrect: In the period 1945 to 1947, workers participated actively in the post-War national upsurges. In 1945, the dock workers of Bombay and Calcutta refused to load ships taking supplies to the warring troops in Indonesia. During 1946, the workers went on a strike in support of the Naval Ratings. During the last year of foreign rule, there were strikes by workers of posts, railways and many other establishments.
Knowledge Base: During Swadeshi Movement, strikes were organised by Ashwini Coomar Banerjea, Prabhat Kumar Roy Chaudhuri, Premtosh Bose and Apurba Kumar Ghosh. In Rawalpindi (Punjab), the arsenal and railway workers went on strike led by Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. Subramania Siva and Chidambaram Pillai led strikes in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in a foreign-owned cotton mill.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir – 2019 Edition - Chapter 32 - The Movement of the Working Class – P 586-589.
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44332/1/Unit-26.pdf

Q.34) With reference to the Trade Union Act, 1926, consider the following statements:
1. It provided for the registration of the trade unions.
2. It specified sixteen years as the minimum age for being the member of a trade union.
3. It secured legal immunity for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities.
4. It provided that the trade unions cannot spend money on any political work including the holding of political meetings.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) b
Exp) Option b is the correct answer.
Trade Union ACT 1926 IS an Act to provide for the registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to registered Trade Unions
Statement 1 is correct: The **Trade Union Act, 1926 recognised trade unions as legal associations**. Thus, it laid down conditions for registration and regulation of trade union activities.

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Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Trade Union Act, 1926** specified that any person who has attained the **age of fifteen years** may be a **member of a registered Trade Union** and enjoy all the rights of a member.
Statement 3 is correct: The **Trade Union Act, 1926** secured **immunity, both civil and criminal, for trade unions** from prosecution for legitimate activities.
Statement 4 is incorrect: The **Trade Union Act, 1926 provided that a** registered Trade Union may **constitute a separate fund** from which payments may be made, **for the promotion of the civic and political interests of its members.** The fund received the money from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund. This fund may make the payment of any expenses incurred by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body or **holding of political meetings** of any kind, or the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir – 2019 Edition - Chapter 32 - The Movement of the Working Class – P 586.
https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/32075/64876/E26IND01.htm

Q.35) Which of the following is correct regarding the 'Triple Test Formula'?
a) It is a criterion laid down by the Supreme Court to identify backward communities that are eligible for political reservation.
b) It is a criterion that decides which offences are punishable with the death penalty, imprisonment for life and imprisonment exceeding two years.
c) It is a criterion used while considering whether more than five Justices should sit in a panel when dealing with a case of high constitutional importance.
d) It is a criterion used by Justice of Supreme Courts to decide if they will take the case of lower courts for review.

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Recently, the Supreme Court of India allowed local body elections in Madhya Pradesh with reservation for OBCs based on a second report filed by the state backward classes commission after modifying its previous order, in which it had directed that the elections should be notified without a quota for OBCs because the state had not completed the "triple test".
Option a is correct. The **'triple test formula'** is a criterion laid down by the **Supreme Court** to decide **backward quota (reservation) in politics.** This may result in the identification of a new set of backward communities eligible for political quotas, different from those availing the Mandal quotas for education and employment.
Option b is incorrect. Warrant case includes offence punishable with the death penalty, imprisonment for life and imprisonment exceeding two years. A **trial in a warrant case** begins either by filing an FIR in a Police Station or by filing it before a Magistrate.
Option c is incorrect. Panel number criteria is used in the **Supreme Court of UK** while considering whether more than five Justices should sit on a panel dealing with any of these cases-
1) If the Court is being asked to depart, or may decide to depart from a previous decision
2) **A case of high constitutional importance**
3) A case of great public importance
4) A case where a conflict between decisions in the House of Lords, JCPC and/or the Supreme Court must be reconciled

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5) A case raising an important point in relation to the European Convention on Human Rights.
Option d is incorrect. The **Justices of the US Supreme Court** use the **"Rule of Four"** to decide if they will take the case from lower courts or not. If four of the nine Justices feel the case has value, they will issue a **writ of certiorari.** This is a legal order from the high court for the lower court to send the records of the case to them for review.
Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/scs-triple-test-criteria-may-identify-new-set-of-obcs-for-political-quotas/articleshow/88577454.cms
https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/scs-triple-test-criteria-may-identify-new-set-of-obcs-for-political-quotas/articleshow/88577454.cms
https://www.supremecourt.uk/procedures/panel-numbers-criteria.html
https://judiciallearningcenter.org/the-us-supreme-court/

Q.36) With reference to the working-class movement during the British rule in India, consider the following statements:
1. During the Second World War, a faction led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the All-India Trade Union Congress to set up the All-India Trade Union Federation.
2. Initially, the Indian working class supported the British war efforts during second World War.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) d
Exp) Option d is the correct answer.
The modern working class arose in India in the nineteenth century. This development was due to the establishment of modern factories, railways, dockyards and construction activities relating to roads and buildings. It was a modern working class in the sense of relatively modern organisation of labour and a relatively free market for labour
Statement 1 is incorrect: In **1931, the corporatist trend led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the All-India Trade Union Congress to set up the All-India Trade Union Federation**. In 1935, the communists re-joined the AITUC. Now, the left front consisted of the communists, Congress socialists and the leftist nationalists like Nehru and Subhas.
Statement 2 is incorrect: During the Second World War, **initially the workers opposed the War.**
But after 1941 when Russia joined the war on behalf of the Allies, the communists described the war as a "peoples' war" and supported it. The **communists dissociated themselves from the Quit India Movement**. A policy of industrial peace was advocated by the communists.
Knowledge Base: In the period 1945 to 1947, workers participated actively in the post-War national upsurges. In 1945, the dock workers of Bombay and Calcutta refused to load ships taking supplies to the warring troops in Indonesia. During 1946, the workers went on a strike in support of the Naval Ratings.
During the last year of foreign rule, there were strikes by workers of posts, railways and many other establishments.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir – 2019 Edition - Chapter 32 - The Movement of the Working Class – P 586.

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Q.37) He was a social worker and leader of the Brahmo Samaj. He was one of the earliest workers for labour welfare in India and started the workingmen's club. He was the editor of the newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.
Who among the following is described in the above passage?
a) Sasipada Banerjee
b) M N Roy
c) Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee
d) Narain Meghajee Lokhanday

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Option a is correct: Sasipada Banerjee (02 February, 1840– 15 December, 1924) was a social worker and leader of the **Brahmo Samaj,** He was a champion of women's rights and education and as one of the earliest workers for **labour welfare in India**. He was the founder of several girls' schools, a widow's home, temperance societies and a workers' organization.
He was the editor of the **journal Bharat Sramajibi**. The Bharat Sramajivi was one of the first Indian journal of the working class and its circulation peaked at 15,000 copies a remarkable number for its time. He started a **workingmen's club** in 1870 that has been described as the first labour organisation in Kolkata.
Option b is incorrect: Manabendra Nath Roy founded the Communist Party of India in 1925 at Tashkent now in Uzbekistan. He undertook a journey to Moscow to attend the second congress of Comintern (Communist International). He was sentenced to six years imprisonment in 1931 for his involvement in the 1924 Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case. In 1936, Roy joined the Indian National Congress. He tried to radicalize the congress from within towards the socialist goals. He left the party later in 1940 as a result of Congress' reluctance to aid the British in World War II.
Option c is incorrect: In 1878, **Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee** tried to get a bill, providing better working conditions to labour, passed in the Bombay Legislative Council. He was the joint Honorary Secretary to the Parsi Law Association from 1855, which obtained certain legislative measures for the Parsis. He became a Member of the Bombay Corporation, and, in 1876, a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. As a member of the Factory Commissions of 1884 and 1890, he argued for a weekly holiday and for reduced working hours. Through his newspaper Rast Goftar, he publicised the abject working conditions of mill workers.
Option d is incorrect: Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (1848–1897) was the father of trade union movement in India. He started the newspaper Deenbandhu and set up the Bombay Mill and Millhand's Association. Apart from this he was also awarded the title of Rao Bahadur in 1895 for his work during riots between Hindus and Muslims. "Justice of peace" was awarded with great respect to him by the then British Indian Government.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir – 2019 Edition - Chapter 32 - The Movement of the Working Class – P 586.
https://iep.utm.edu/roy_mn/
https://bombaywiki.with.camp/Sorabji_Shapoorji_Bengali
https://www.epw.in/journal/1997/7/commentary/narayan-meghaji-lokhande-father-trade-union-movement-india.html

Q.38) With reference to the policy of British government towards Princely states in India, consider the following pairs:

	Policy	Features
1.	Policy of Subordinate Isolation	It abandoned the policy of annexation and now the focus was on punishing or toppling a state.
2.	Policy of Ring of Fence	It ensured that the native Indian ruler's defence would be reliant on the East India Company.
3.	Policy of Subordinate Union	Its aim was to seek the assistance of Princely States in reducing the influence of the National Movement

How many of the pairs given above are matched correctly?

a) Only One pair

b) Only Two pairs

c) All the Three pairs

d) None

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The making of Indian states was largely governed by the same circumstances which led to the growth of East India Company's power in India. The evolution of relations between the British authority and states can be traced under various policies adopted by British like Policy of Ring fence, policy of subordinate union etc.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Under the **Policy of Subordinate Union** (1857-1935), the **policy of annexation was abandoned** due to the states' loyalty during the 1857 revolt and their potential use as breakwaters in future political storms. The **new policy was to punish or depose rather than annex**.

Under the **Policy of Subordinate Isolation** (1813-1857), the imperial concept grew, and the theory of paramountcy began to emerge. Now the **Indian states were supposed to work in subordinate cooperation with the British government while starting to acknowledge its supremacy**.

Pair 2 is correct: Under the **Policy of Ring of Fence** (1765-1813), the **East India Company would send troops to bolster the defences of its allies**, with the cost of their upkeep borne by the rulers of such a state. In this way, the **native Indian ruler's defence would be reliant on the East India Company.**

Pair 3 is incorrect: Under the **Policy of Equal Federation** (1935-1947), an all-India federation was proposed by the Government of India Act of 1935. The aim behind the equal Federation policy toward Indian states was to enlist the **assistance of Princely States in reducing the power of the National Movement**.

Source: Spectrum: Rajiv Ahir Modern India

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Q.39) With reference to the Lord Curzon's approach towards the Princely states during the British rule in India, consider the following statements:
1. He considered the relation between princely states and British India government to be federal.
2. He followed the policy of the 'intrusive surveillance' to keep the Indian rulers in check.
3. He appointed Butler committee for developing cordial relations with the princely states.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Lord Curzon was a British Conservative statesman who served as Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Curzon thought the relations between the states and government were **neither feudal nor federal. Bu**t a type not based on a treaty but consisting of a series of relationships having grown under different historical conditions that, in the course of time, gradually conformed to a single line. The new trend seemed to reduce all states to a single type—uniformly dependent on the British government and considered as an integral part of Indian political system.

Statement 2 is correct: Curzon adopted a **policy of patronage and 'intrusive surveillance'**. He thought the relations between the states and government were neither feudal nor federal, but a type not based on a treaty but consisting of a series of relationships having grown under different historical conditions that, in the course of time, gradually conformed to a single line.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Butler Committee (1927) was set up by **Lord Irwin** to examine the nature of relationship between the princely states and government.

Knowledge Base:

Curzon stretched the interpretation of old treaties to mean that the princes, in their capacity as servants of people, were supposed to work side-by-side with the governor-general in the scheme of Indian government. The new trend seemed to reduce all states to a single type - uniformly dependent on the British government and considered as an integral part of Indian political system.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir – 2019 Edition - Chapter 34 - The Indian States P 604-606.

Q.40) Which of the following are the countries bordering Iraq?
1. Turkey
2. Kuwait
3. Lebanon
4. Jordan
5. Syria

Select the correct answer using the code given below.
a) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

Ans) c

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Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Recently, a power struggle in Iraq between the influential Shiite cleric Moqtada Sadr and Iran-backed Shiite rivals.

Iraq is bordered to the north by **Turkey**, to the east by **Iran**, to the west by **Syria and Jordan**, and to the south by **Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.**

Source: https://israelipalestinian.procon.org/background-resources/map-the-middle-east/ (FOR MAP)

Q.41) Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces
2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims
3. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c

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Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The reforms suggested by Government of India Act, 1919 are known as Montagu-Chelmsford reforms or Montford reforms.

Statement 1 is correct. The Act divided the **provincial subjects into two parts–transferred and reserved.** The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'–a term derived from the Greek word di-arche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 also known as Morley-Minto reforms introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of separate electorates.

Statement 3 is correct. The government of India Act 1919 gave the provinces more legislative powers provided for the framing of rules for the devolution of authority between the Centre and the Provinces.

Source: UPSC 2012

Q.42) With reference to the Narendra mandal, consider the following statements:

1. It was set up on the recommendations of the Montford Committee.
2. It was set up as a consultative body to help the Princely states to voice their needs to the British government.
3. It had the powers to discuss matters concerning internal affairs of an individual state.
4. Its members included representatives from all the princely states of erstwhile India under British rule.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 3 and 4 only

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Chamber of Princes is also known as the Narendra Mandal.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal)** was set up as a consultative and advisory body on the **recommendations of the Montford Reforms**.

Statement 2 is correct: Narendra Mandal was an institution established in 1920 by a royal proclamation of King-Emperor George V to provide a **forum in which the rulers of the princely states of India could voice their needs and aspirations to the colonial government of British India**. It survived until the end of the British Raj in 1947.

Statememt 3 is incorrect: Narendra Mandal had no say in the internal affairs of individual states and having no powers to discuss matters concerning existing rights and freedoms.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Narendra Mandal was represented by 120 princes out of 565 in all. For the purpose of the chamber the Indian states were divided into three categories -

1) Directly represented
2) Represented through representatives

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3) Recognised as feudal holdings or jagirs.
Knowledge Base:
The full Chamber elected from its princely ranks a permanent officer styled the Chancellor, who chaired the Standing Committee.
In all its years of existence, only the rulers of Bikaner, Patiala, Nawanagar and Bhopal were chosen as chancellors of the Chamber of Princes.
The Chamber of Princes usually met only once a year, with the Viceroy of India presiding, but it appointed a Standing Committee which met more often.
The chamber convened at the Parliament House. Today the hall is used as the parliament's library.
Source: https://www.livehistoryindia.com/story/people/the-forgotten-chamber-of-princes
A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir – 2019 Edition - Chapter 34 - The Indian States P 606.

Q.43) With reference to the Mainland and Northeast Tribal revolts of colonial India, consider the following statements:
1. Tribal revolts of the Northeast did not concern itself with uprooting colonial rule from India.
2. Mainland tribal revolts were mainly caused due to agrarian distress and disruption of lifestyle.
3. The mainland tribal revolts generally lasted much longer than those in the Northeast.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a
Exp) Option a is the correct answer.
Tribal movements under British rule were the most frequent, militant and violent of all movements. The tribal movements can be categorised into mainland tribal revolts and frontier tribal revolts concentrated mainly in the north-eastern part of India.
Statement 1 is correct: The tribal revolts in the frontier regions of **Northeast** were mainly **motivated** by the desire for **political autonomy**, **regardless of the ruling dispensation** in the mainland. They did not care if India was ruled by Indians or the British, they just wanted their political autonomy. The **forests** and **agricultural lands** were **generally in their control**, as the British **did not disturb** these areas much, and **arrived here much later** compared to the mainland, so there was no question of resentment on that front.
Statement 2 is correct: The tribal revolts of the **mainland** were motivated chiefly by the **disruptions** created in the **social and economic life** of the Tribals by **British interference**. The British forced them to **give up shifting cultivation** and take up **oppressive feudal style settled agriculture** where they were burdened by **heavy revenue obligations**. The British also **restricted their access to the forest** which were **central to their social identity** as well as a **chief source of their income**, thus impoverishing them. The **new cash economy** forcibly introduced by the Britishers led to an **influx of outsiders** in tribal areas such as **zamindars, moneylenders and traders**, all of whom were **oppressive and exploitative**. All this created resentment in the mainland tribals leading to a series of rebellions like Munda Ulgulan, Santhal Uprising, Ho rebellion, etc.
Statement 3 is incorrect: The revolts among the tribes of **northeast lasted longer** than those by the tribes of **mainland**. The Northeast tribes wanted political autonomy, which they demanded under

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colonial rule as well as later from the Indian Union post-independence too. The **British could not defeat** them **easily** as the **terrain** was very **difficult as well as unknown** to them, leading to **protracted wars,** for example **Khasi uprisings, Singhpho rebellion, etc.**
The revolts of **mainland** tribes were **intense and violent** using **old and primitive weapons** like battle axes and bow and arrows. The British succeeded in **crushing them quickly** with **superior military** tech and might, so they were **not long lasting**. Later the British would reduce their resentment by giving them concessions and recognizing some of their traditional laws and systems.
Source: History of Modern India by Spectrum, Ch-6

Q.44) With reference to Princely states in colonial India, consider the following statements:
1.Under Cabinet Mission plan, the Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British Crown.
2. The Mountbatten Plan allowed the princely states to remain independent of both India and Pakistan.
3. It was optional for the princely states to join the All-India Federation as proposed under the Government of India Act, 1935.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) c
Exp) Option c is the correct answer.
princely state was a nominally sovereign entity of the British Indian Empire indirectly ruled by an Indian ruler, subject to a paramountcy of the British crown.
Statement 1 is correct: Cabinet mission discontinued the domination of British crown over Indian princely states i.e. Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British government. They were given freedom to enter into an agreement with successor governments or the British Government.
Statement 2 is incorrect: Under the Mountbatten plan it was decided to concede the demand of congress. Independence for princely states was not to be allowed, they would have to join either India or Pakistan.
Statement 3 is correct: Government of India act ,1935 had provision to constitute All India Federation consisting of all the British India provinces, and the Chief commissioner Provinces and Indian Princely States. **Accession was compulsory for British India Provinces but optional for Indian States**. Indian States acceding to the Federation were required to execute Instruments of Accession thereby delegating the powers to the Federal Government and surrendering their authority.
Source: spectrum, chapter on Independence with partition
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/9908/1/Unit%205.pdf

Q.45) Consider the following statements:
1. India is the largest importer of palm oil in Asia.
2. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of palm oil in India.
3. Palm oil production in India has declined significantly in the last five years.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

India is the world's second-largest consumer of palm oil. Palm oil accounts for about 40% of India's edible oil consumption and the nation is almost entirely dependent on imports to meet this demand.

Statement 1 is correct. In Asia, **India** is the **largest importer of palm oil** and accounts for **15 percent of global imports.** China with 9 percent, Pakistan with 4 percent, and Bangladesh with 2 percent of global imports are the other significant countries with a stake in palm oil production and trade. India relies on **Indonesia** to fulfil nearly half of its palm oil requirement of around 700,000 tonnes per month.

Statement 2 is correct. Andhra Pradesh (AP) is the largest producer of Palm oil in India with **240016 Metric Tons** of production in 2020-21. It is followed by Telangana with 39347 Metric Tons of palm oil.

Statement 3 is incorrect. According to the Economic Survey 2021-2022, the p**a**lm oil production in India has **increased between 2015-2016 and 2020-2021** at a compound annual growth rate **of 6.1 per cent.** Since the launch of the **National Edible Oil Mission,** around **2.8 million hectares** of land have been assessed to be fit for oil palm cultivation by the reassessment committee of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research-Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research.

Source: https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/agri-business/5-major-palm-oil-importers-form-asian-alliance/article65921524.ece
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1780271
https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/agriculture/why-india-doesn-t-need-palm-oil-but-its-greener-alternatives-84255

Q.46) With reference to freedom struggle in princely states, consider the following statements:
1. Early agitation in princely states were politically mobilised towards local grievances such as unemployment.
2. Leaders of Praja Mandals demanded outright abolition of princely states.
Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A princely state was a nominally sovereign entity of the British Indian Empire that was under the indirect rule of Indian ruler. It was under the paramountcy of the British crown. There were officially 565 princely states when India and Pakistan became independent in 1947.The political mobilisation in the princely states passed through three distinct phases.

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Statement 1 is correct: The early mobilisation in princely states was centred on some specific local grievances such as employment in administrative services of the state. It also included lack of freedom of press and assembly. The main demands of these early agitators were greater recruitment of the state's subject in government employment, the guarantee of civil liberties especially the freedom of press, assembly, an association, and the establishment of representative assembly in the state.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Praja mandal leaders protested the authoritarian or corrupt officials and outsiders. They did not question the legitimacy of the princely order or demand its outright abolition. Some examples of such Praja Mandali includes Praja Mithra Mandali (1917) of Mysore, Kathiawad Rajkiya Parishad (1921) and the Deccan State Subject's Conference etc.

Knowledge Base: The political mobilisation in the princely states passed through three distinct phases. In the first phase, **the newly emergent urban literate groups earlier had petitioning as the principal mode of the articulation**. In the second phase of struggle during the 1920s and first half of1930s the petitioning leads to direct confrontation. There was a public protest in the form of street demonstrations by the literate urban class of people**.** In the third phase, peasant mobilisation emerged and became the prominent feature of second half of 1930s and 1940s overall. In fact, peasant-based movements went side by side with the urban educated middle-class mobilisation

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44317/3/Unit-19.pdf

Q.47) With reference to 'Indigo revolt', consider the following statements:

1. The revolt was mainly confined to the Vidarbha region of present-day Maharashtra
2. It was against government's policy of higher export duty on indigo.
3. Revolt consists of violent attack on governments properties followed with armed rebellion.
4. The dance-drama 'Chitrangada' by Rabindranath Tagore portrayed this revolt accurately.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) None of the above

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Indigo revolt was a peasant movement and subsequent uprising of indigo farmers against the indigo planters, that arose in Bengal in 1859, and continued for over a year. The village headmen (Mandals) and substantial ryots were the most active and numerous groups who led the peasants.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Indigo revolt was a peasant movement and subsequent uprising of indigo farmers against indigo planters that erupted in 1859 in **Chaugacha village of Nadia, Bengal**. The most militant and widespread of the peasant movements was the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The revolt was against **European planters**. They forced Indian farmers to **grow indigo by signing fraudulent deals** with them. The cultivators were forced to grow indigo in place of food crops. They were **advanced loans** for this purpose. Once the farmers took loans, they could never repay it due to the **high rates of interest**. The farmers were brutally oppressed if they could not pay the rent or refused to do as asked by the planters. They were **forced to sell indigo** at non-profitable rates so as to maximize the European planters' profits. If a farmer refused to grow

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indigo and planted paddy instead, the planters **resorted to illegal means** to get the farmer to grow indigo such as looting and burning crops, kidnapping the farmer's family members, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The methods of resistance used by peasants differed from place to place. However, it varied according to time and place and was **mostly passive and non-violent**. And the revolt was majorly non-violent (said to be forerunner of Gandhi's nonviolent passive resistance), it impacted the government and immediately 'Indigo Commission' were established. By the end of 1860, indigo cultivation was literally washed away from Bengal since the planters closed their factories and left for good.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The play **Nil Darpan (The Mirror of Indigo) by Dinabandhu Mitra** written in 1858 – 59 **portrayed the farmers' situation accurately**. It showed how farmers were coerced into planting indigo without adequate payment. The play became a talking point and it urged the Bengali intelligentsia to lend support to the indigo revolt. Chitrangada is a dance-drama, written by Rabindranath Tagore. The drama is based on the story of Chitrāngadā, the mythological princess of the Kingdom of Manipur and one of the wives of Arjuna according to the Mahabharata.

Source: class8_history

A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum)

Q.48) Consider the following statements, with reference to different schools of thought in Britain and their views on Indian society and culture:

1. The Conservatives considered Indian Civilisation necessarily inferior to European civilisation.
2. The Paternalistic Imperialists justified economic and political enslavement of India.
3. The Radicals wanted to make India a part of the modern progressive world of science and humanism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

British government introduced many policies in India which led to large scale impact in various forms.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Conservatives advocated introduction of as few changes as possible. Indian civilisation, they felt, was different from the European one but **not necessarily inferior** to it. Many of these thinkers respected Indian philosophy and culture.

Statement 2 is correct: The Paternalistic Imperialists became influential especially after 1800. They were sharply critical of Indian society and culture and used to **justify economic and political enslavement of India.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Radicals went beyond the narrow criticism and imperialistic outlook of the Conservatives and the Imperialists and applied advanced humanistic and rational thought to the Indian situation. They thought that India had the capacity to improve and that they must help the country do that. **They wanted to make India a part of the modern progressive world of science and humanism** and therefore advocated the introduction of modern western science, philosophy and **literature.**

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/21036/1/Unit-4.pdf

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https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/44303/3/Block-2.pdf
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20338/1/Unit-25.pdf

Q.49) With reference to 'Bardoli Satyagraha', consider the following statements:
1. It was against the British decision to levy an additional tax on salt production in the region.
2. An Inquiry Committee was set up in 1928 by the British government under the leadership of Vallabhai Patel to review the issue.
3. Under the movement, Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilize public opinion in the region.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 3 only

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Bardoli Satyagraha was a major phase of civil disobedience and revolt in the Indian Independence Movement on 12 June 1928. The movement was eventually led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928 was a movement led by Sardar Vallabhai Patel for the farmers of Bardoli against the **unjust raising of taxes**. The movement had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene. The movement resulted in January 1926 when the **authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A committee was set up in 1928 under the **Judicial officer Broomfield and the other officer was Maxwell (Broomfield and Maxwell Commission).** The findings of the committee were that the increased tax rate of 30% from the previous 6% was **unjustified** and the government agreed to give back the confiscated land and properties and the 30% raise was cancelled for many years.

Statement 3 is correct: In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement. The women of Bardoli gave him the title of "Sardar". To organise the movement, Patel set up 13 chhavanis or workers' camps in the taluqa. **Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika** was brought out to **mobilise public opinion**. An intelligence wing was set up to make sure all the tenants followed the movement's resolutions.

Source: Spectrum CHAPTER 31 Peasant Movements 1857–1947

Q.50) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I	**List II**
Textiles in news	**State**
1. Toda embroidery	Telangana
2. Himroo weaves	Mizoram
3. Bandha weaving	Odisha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in September 2022 released a list of iconic heritage textile crafts of the country. **Toda embroidery and Sungadi from Tamil Nadu, Himroo weaves from Hyderabad (Telangana) and Bandha tie and dye weaving from Sambalpur in Odisha were some of the textiles that made the cut.**

Pair 1 is incorrect: **The Toda Embroidery which is also locally known as Pukhoor is an art work among the Toda pastoral people of the Nilgiris in Tamilnadu (and not Telangana).** It is made exclusively by Toda women. Both sides of the embroidered fabric are usable and the Toda people are proud of this heritage. Both men and women adorn themselves with the Toda embroidered cloaks and shawls. This handicraft product is protected under Geographical Indications (GI) of the Government of India.

Pair 2 is incorrect: **Himroo weaves is traditional brocade with a history extending back to Mughal times which belongs to the Hyderabad (Telangana) (and not Mizoram).** It is an extra-weft, figured fabric. A complex weave, decorated with figurative motifs it was originally woven in running lengths to be made-up into Shervanis – the traditional dress of the Mughal courts. Now woven into shawls and other unstitched garments.

Pair 3 is correct: **Odisha Ikat is a resist dyeing technique which has been originated from Indian state of Odisha**. It is also known as **"Bandha of Odisha",** and is a geographically tagged product of Odisha since 2007. It is made through a process of tie-dying the warp and weft threads to create the design on the loom prior to weaving. Ikat/ Bandha or yarn tie-resist dyed textiles of Odisha are widely acknowledged for their skillful patterns, distinctively rendered curvilinear motifs and the combination of ikat and relief texture for elaborate dyeing processes before weaving requires precision.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/society/history-and-culture/unesco-launches-list-documenting-50-iconic-indian-heritage-textiles/article65950852.ece
https://cultureandheritage.org/2022/09/embroidery-work-of-toda-tribes-of-the-nilgiris-in-tamilnadu.html
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